TAMAYA
ASTRO-NAVIGATION
CALCULATOR **NC-2**

LOP COMPUTATION CARD

Date	Time (GMT)	Sighted-Body
Jan. 1. 1977	14h35m43s	☉

GHA 38°00'.4 ← Nautical Almanac

\+ **DR LONG** 69°35'.5W *1

LHA −31°35'.1 *2 | **DEC** 22°58'.7S | **DR LAT** 30°22'.8N

→ **NC-2**

Sextant Reading (Hs) 28°20'.5

\+ **Corrections** 12'.0

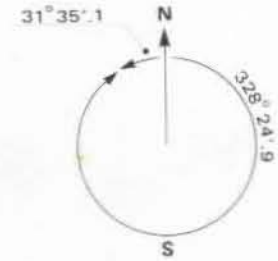
Azimuth (Z) 146°40'.6

Observed Altitude (Ho) 28°32'.5 − **Computed Altitude (Hc)** 28°37'.8 = **Intercept** −5'.3

• Plot Lop or Compute MPP with four data elements in red.

*1 The rule is to add east longitude and subtract west longitude. Since [S/W] Key changes the sign to negative this rule is automatically observed if we always add longitude.
GHA + DR LONG computation can be made either in LOP or ARC mode. If it was done in ARC mode we may change the mode into LOP leaving the displayed LHA.

*2



−31°35'.1 can be also expressed as 328°24.9: (360°−31°35'.1). Some people prefer to make this conversion before proceeding to altitude computation but as NC-2 can cope with the negative LHA we may disregard this extra step.

Note:

Besides addition and subtraction in ARC and TIME mode, we may use them to average the observed altitude and time if the multiple observations were made. Do not forget to make the decimal point properly when entering the figures in TIME or ARC mode. For instance, 35 minutes 43 seconds must be keyed as .3543. Similarly 1'.9 in arc must be keyed as .019.

ARC ⇆ TIME conversion keys can be used to find the difference between GMT and LMT when the longitude is known.